

Martell's
Brandy
are known and asked for
all over the World.
Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
458

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

D. C. L.
Old Tom Gin.
The most reliable Gin
on this market.
Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
458

No. 12,885.

號八十月五年四零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

日四初月四年辰甲

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

TO SMOKERS.

DUTCH CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS

LA INDUSTRIAS,\$6 per Box of 100.
PREDELEOTAS,\$15 per Box of 100.
Packed in Boxes of 50, \$7.50.
ANDALUZAS,\$30 per Box of 100.
Packed in Boxes of 25, \$7.50.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

3, DUNDRELL STREET.
Hongkong, April 4, 1904. 2547

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. THOMAS HIND RAIN in the Business of the
"China Mail" ceased from
To-day (May 18), and the Business will in
future be carried on by the Undersigned.
GEO. MURRAY BAIN.
Hongkong, May 16, 1904.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. BAIN is authorized from
this Date, to sign my name per
procuration.
GEO. MURRAY BAIN.
Hongkong, May 16, 1904.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Exchange Banks will be CLOSED
for the Transaction of Public Business
on 23rd and 24th Instant, "WHIT
MONDAY" and "VICTORIA DAY"
respectively.
Hongkong, May 17, 1904. 932

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE).

A PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL.

Centrally Situated.
Includes Terms by the Day, or Month.
JOHN LIVESLEY.
Hongkong, May 17, 1904. 930

MRS. CHEUNG,

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.
Developing and Printing for Amateur.
ENLARGEMENTS A SPECIAL FEATURE.

BRANCH HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.
1587

KING EDWARD

HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.
Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Radio D'Hotel at Separate Tables.
For terms, etc., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, June 10, 1902. 1229

SIEN TING,

Surgeon Dentist,
No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, April 24, 1904. 857

THE POPULAR

SCOTCH

BLACK & WHITE

IS

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the leading Clubs and
Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

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Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

Business Notices.

MACHINERY FOR SALE:—

HAND PUNCHING & SHEARING MACHINES.
METAL BAND SAW MACHINE.

KEROSENE OIL ENGINE with Marine Attachment Complete.

GAS ENGINE 2 H.P. (Second-hand)

By CROSSLEY BROS., MANCHESTER.

2 DIVING SUITS. ICE-CHESTS for 8 summer

2 FIVE-TON STEAM SWING CRANES, in Good Order.

Further Particulars from

W. S. BAILEY & Co.,
20, Connaught Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,363 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. POWAN, 2,338 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,280 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain B. Branch.
s.s. KINSHAN, 2,860 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), and
9 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday
excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 p.m. During the Summer
Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. For further
particulars, see special time table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at
about 7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Wanchow Line.

s.s. NANNING, 200 tons, Captain D. Bulcher.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wanchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wanchow for Canton on the same days
at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior
Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.,

DENTIST.
11 & 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, September 22, 1903. 1758

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. KIEW, BROTHERS & CO. have
this Day REMOVED their Dental
Surgery to ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
(3rd Floor).
Hongkong, May 2, 1904. 845

DR. NEWELL WILSON.,

DR. WILLIAM DANIEL,
DENTISTS.

LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.

REASONABLE FEE.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(First Floor, WATKINS BUILDING).
Hongkong, February 18, 1904. 2298

Bovril is Strength.

In these days of in-
creased commercial activ-
ity strength and perfect
health are needed more
than ever. Bovril taken
regularly is most strength-
ening and sustaining. It
keeps the system in the
very pink of condition.



Supplied at all the leading Clubs and
Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

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Central.

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Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road
Central.

榮 CHEE WING & CO., 敬

28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL

IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GIBBERS AND TEES

Suitable for
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

Hongkong, May 29, 1904. 1227

PURE LINSEED OIL

Awarded Bronze Medal at the Paris
Exhibition, 1900.

Gold Medal at the Indian Industrial
Exhibition 1888, 1900 & 1901.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOREPORE CO. LD.,
CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Military and
Public Works Departments,
State Railways, and all
large Consumers
throughout India, the East,
and the Colonies.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Loxley," Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 22, 1903. 1519

NO. 9, PEDDER'S HILL AS ANNEX to
the HOTEL AMERICA, now most
elegantly FURNISHED. ROOMS with
or without Board. Monthly Boarders
accepted.

Apply within.
Hongkong, April 19, 1904. 741

JUST UNPACKED.

CHUTNEY, CHUTNEY, CHUTNEY.

ABSOLUTELY the Best, from the
Well-known Chutney Makers in India.
Messrs. Bhatia, Kishor & Coy. Such
as MAJOR GREYS, BENGAL CLUB,
CASIMERE, MANGO SWEET SWEET
and Others.

QUALITY WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

H. RUTONJEE,
No. 6, D'Aguiar Street,
or
38 to 39, Edin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904. 933

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

Bell's Asbestos 'Dagger,' 'Demon,' and other well known packings for Piston
Rods, etc., suitable for highest pressures. Pump Packings, Jointing Material, As-
bestos Cloth, Tape, and Boiler Door Joints, metallic or non-metallic—Rubber and
Vegetable Fibre Valves for Air and Circulating Pumps. Gange Glasses. Packing
rings of Asbestos, Rubber and Woodite.

Bell's Asbestos Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, etc.
(only best quality kept). Boilers covered with Bell's Composition repay expense of
covering in a few months by saving of fuel. Estimates given for covering Boilers, etc.

Bell's Asbestos Expanding Tape, Millboard, Insulations, and Rope.

Bell's Asbestos Special Engine Oil—unsurpassed for Marine Engines. A large
Stock of Engine and Cylinder Oils always in hand.

Bell's Asbestos—A Solid Lubricant, clear and efficient—1 lb. is equal to from 2
to 4 gallons of oil.

Bell's Boiler Preservative speedily removes existing scale and prevents corrosion—
does not injure the plates.

Asbestos Packed Cocks, Stop Valves, and Gange Columns. Steam Gauges and
other engineers' requisites always in stock. Lists and Prices on application.

BRADLEY & CO., Managers,
Hongkong.

Office, 6 Des Voeux Road,
opposite King Edward Hotel entrance.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

NEW MODELS OF PIANOS JUST RECEIVED FROM:—

BRINSMEAD, BROADWOOD,

COLLARD and COLLARD,

CHALLEN and SON,

and DORNER.

N.B.—NEW GENUINE Instruments from the above

Makers are to be had in Hongkong from LANE,

CRAWFORD & CO. ONLY.

Hongkong, May 10, 1904.

MAO LAREN'S

CANADIAN CHEESE

In Jars (Medium and Small) Wholesale and Retail from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, May 6, 1903. 968

THE Finest and Safest Summer Resort in North-China during the present troubles.

NOTED FOR ITS HOMELY COMFORT,
SCRUPULOUS CLEANLINESS, AND SATISFACTORY CATERING.

MODERATE RATES.

For daily and/or monthly rates and further particulars, kindly apply to the undersigned.

Visitors disinclined to go to Japan as usual should give Weihaiwei a trial, where
also Cleanliness and Good Sanitation are enforced, amongst the unusually small native
population, by the British Authorities.

N.B.—The newly built Japanese Sulphur-Baths, strongly recommended by the Medical
Faculty, are the finest in the Orient, with Sitting-Rooms, Charming View and
surroundings.

JNO. A. W. LOUREIRO, Manager,
"KING'S HOTEL."

May 6, 1904. 871

HANS WEISMANN

BEGS to inform the Public of Hongkong, that he has OPENED HIS NEW
PREMISES,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE).

As a Fine and First-Class Stylish Café and Restaurant, with every comfort.
Special care is taken of the Ladies' Room and Toilets. European Lady in
attendance.

Special Ice Cream and Refreshment Parlour. Electric Light and Fans fitted through-
out the Whole Premises.

Monthly arrangements for Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner.

The New Cash Register will give you against cash a coupon, with 3% rebate,
which will be paid out in Goods from the amount of \$2.00 rebate, and will show you the
amount of purchase and what you purchase.

OPENED—from 6.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

CATERING FOR ALL KINDS OF PARTIES UNDERTAKEN.

Please note that a SODA ICE FOUNTAIN will arrive NEXT WEEK from
the U.S. of America.

HANS WEISMANN.
Hongkong, May 13, 1904. 911

W. BREWER & CO.

A DIARY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR WITH MAPS AND
ILLUSTRATIONS; PARTS 1, 2 & 3 NOW READY.

60 Cents Each.

TENNIS RACKETS, TENNIS BALLS.

TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS PRESSES,

CRICKET GEAR, FOOT-BALLS,

BADMINTON, LAWN BOWLS.

BEST ENGLISH MAKE: GENTLEMEN'S BLACK AND BROWN
BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEWEST BOOKS BY EVERY ENGLISH MAIL.

A Very Large Stock of NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES by the Leading Makers.

MAOAO AND DANTON
HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to
MACAO, thence to CANTON, and
back to HONGKONG, will be found in-
teresting and enjoyable.

W. FARMER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, March 10, 1904. 483

THE Western Assurance Com-
pany of Toronto and
London.

Incorporated A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above are prepared
to accept Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Hongkong, April 28, 1904. 802

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In sacks of 375 lbs net, \$2.75 per sack, ex Factory.

In bags of 250 lbs net, \$2.85 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,

(Wine Shippers to China since 1815),
Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with

Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. SIEMSEN & CO., 1455

CHAMPAGNES

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD

SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

REPLETE WITH EVERY LUXURY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.

EUROPEAN CHEF.

2198

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES—EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevators
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply
THE MANAGER.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER.

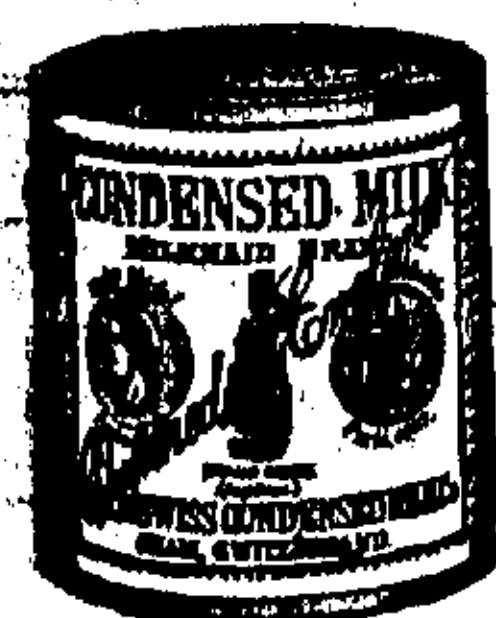
LEMONADE. GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA. RASPBERRYADE.

TONIC WATER. LEMON SQUASH.

Intimations.

Milkmaid



Milk

Guaranteed
Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.
64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1-1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LOFDOON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.O.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakasatani, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Misaki, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUI' (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano, and Ida Coal Mines.
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotsu, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Gotoji, Sasahara, Tsutsumi, Yoshinotsu, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.

N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.



You Can Get

more satisfaction out of an absolutely pure, well-made beverage than any other kind, and that's why

RAINIER BEER

holds its old friends. Once you try it, the other kinds are not good enough.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

Per Case (8 dozen Pints,.....) \$16.50
(Special terms to large buyers) or 4 dozen Quarts.

A PERFECT BEVERAGE.

Preferred by Connoisseurs
for its high quality and
delicious natural flavor.

van Houten's Cocoa

Rich in nourishing and
stimulating properties, it
builds up and invigorates
the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

Intimations.

MITSUBISHI CASHI-KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI',
which applies to all Branch Offices and
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AL, ABC 6th EDITION, WESTERN
UNION CODES USED.

ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED
MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., WITH
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

BRANCH OFFICES,
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES.

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.
MANILA: COMPANIA MARITIMA.
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kichu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimon, Namsu, and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will be run to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal from 1905.
Sole Agents for Kijio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Matsushima Coals.
The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.
Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL

Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.
Hongkong, April 25, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. 'WING CHAI',
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURE from HONGKONG on week days at 7.30 A.M.; Excursion on Sundays at 8.30 A.M.; from MACAO week days at about 2 P.M., Sundays at about 7.30 P.M.
FARE (week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant) \$3. Return Ticket \$4. 2nd class \$1. 3rd class 50 Cents.
On excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket, including tiffin and dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin which has accommodation for 2 or more passengers.
Wharf—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.
The steamer runs an excursion trip every Sunday. It takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.
MING ON & CO.,
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, September 7, 1903.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Attention of Advertisers is drawn to the Latest Hours for receiving Advertisements and Corrections to Advertisements.
Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be sent this Office not later than 11 A.M. New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 P.M.

G. M. BAIN,

'CHINA MAIL' Office, Dec. 1900.

NOTICE.

M. H. RUTONJEE begs respectfully to inform his numerous kind Customers in Hongkong and Kowloon that he has moved his BAKERY to LARGER and more COMMODIOUS PREMISES, and improved and extended it greatly bringing it up to the latest Sanitary requirements. The BREAD being produced under his own supervision can always be guaranteed to be of the best and purest materials obtainable in Hongkong.
A Trial Order is earnestly solicited.
H. RUTONJEE,
No. 6, D'Aguilar Street,
and 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, March 2, 1904.

EAST PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE LOT-HOLDERS BY SIR PAUL CHATER.

The Full Details Printed in Pamphlet Form.

NOW READY.

Copies may be had at 'CHINA MAIL' Office, Price 50 Cents each.

Intimations.

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, 18, Beaconsfield Arcade, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1904, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1903, the election of Directors and Auditor and to consider the future financial arrangements for carrying on the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, May 14, 1904.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

A High-class Tourist's Hotel under American Management. First-class Cuisine, Beautiful Garden.
MODERATE CHARGES.
J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.
Hongkong, January 20, 1904.

TANG YUEN.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Splendid View of Harbour.
No. 18 MACDONNELL ROAD.
Under European Management.
Apply at the House.

At FAIRBANK & CO.,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, June 10, 1903.

RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA:
By G. TAYLOR, I. M. Customs.

With Woodcuts
[Reprinted from the China Review.]
One of the Best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.

Price \$1.00.
CHINA MAIL Office, 5 Wyndham Street Hongkong.

'THE REVENUE OF CHINA.'
A SERIES OF ARTICLES,
Reprinted from 'The China Mail,'
WITH AN APPENDIX.

To be had at the OFFICE of this PAPER.
Messrs. KELLY & WALES, LTD.
And Messrs. W. BROWNE & Co.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

EXCHANGE LINES:

\$25 per Quarter.

No Charge for Initial Installation.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines of more than average length.

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES:

BATTERIES, CHEMICALS,

(ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS, SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES, WIRES, etc., etc.)

Send for Price Lists.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical Work.

ADDRESS: 1 ICEHOUSE ROAD.

W. Stuart Harrison,

A.M.C.E.,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 13, 1904.

To Let.

TO LET.

'ROSENEATH' KOWLOON.
No. 1, RIVER TERRACE, IN FLATS,
No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.
No. 17, WONG NAI CHONG ROAD, facing
Race Course.
FLATS IN MOUNTAIN TERRACE, facing the
Polo Ground.
OFFICES, in Course of Erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near Blake Pier).
GODOWNS PRATA EAST.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 5, 1903.

TO LET.

No. 21, CAINE ROAD.
OFFICES, CENTRAL POSITION.
FURNISHED HOUSE, in Kowloon.
WONG NAI CHONG ROAD, No. 147, WANG-
CHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats
of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of
Taxes.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
LAND & ESTATE BROKER,
DAIRY FARM CO.
Hongkong, April 7, 1904.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS
with or without Board. Close to
Post Office and Banks.
Apply to
'N. N.',
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 9, 1904.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNUTSFORD TER-
RACE.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 20, 1904.

TO LET.

IN-Kowloon, One 12-ROOM HOUSE,
Whole or Part; Rent Moderate.
Apply to
DOOLITTLE & POLLOCK,
1 & 3, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, April 20, 1904.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION:

FOR 18 MONTHS.

'LEIGH TOR', THE PEAK.

Apply to
JEBSEN & CO.
Hongkong, April 27, 1904.

TO LET.

No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, The
Peak.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 26, 1904.

TO LET.

No. 8, AUSTIN AVENUE, Immediate
Possession.
No. 6, SALISBURY AVENUE, Imme-
diate Possession.
THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, Euro-
pean Style, in Kowloon.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 3, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT has been decided to invite Subscriptions from the Community for the following objects in connection with the RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.
1. Providing additional comforts in Hospital, treating ALL Sick and Wounded from the War.
2. Subscriptions in aid of the families of Japanese killed in the War.
It is proposed to communicate with His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tokyo as to the distribution of the Fund to the best advantage.
The respective Funds will be administered at the discretion of the Committee for the above mentioned objects.
The following have agreed to serve on the Committee:—
Honble. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G.
Honble. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Honble. Wai Yut
Honble. George Stewart
Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Chau Siu Ki
D. Clark
Fung Wa Chuen
E. A. Hewett
Ho Fook
Ho Tung
D. E. Lewis
J. R. Michael
H. N. Mody
A. J. Raymond
E. Shellim
J. R. M. Smith
Sir PAUL CHATER has agreed to act as Chairman, while Mr. GEORGE STEWART will act as Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively.
Subscriptions Lists will be circulated in due course.
EDBERT A. HEWETT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 11, 1904.

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF
INDIA, BURMA, SIAM, THE MALAY
PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, ANJAM, THAM,
COCHINA AND JAPAN.
Known to the Society of the
'MISSIONARY BROTHERS'.
Translated by EDWARD HANFORD PARKER
and
Reprinted from 'THE CHINA REVIEW'.
PRISON ONE DOLLAR.
For Sale at 'THE CHINA MAIL' Office,
5, Wyndham Street.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
on
THURSDAY,
the 19th May, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at the
Officers' Quarters, CENTRAL POLICE
STATION,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On View from Wednesday, the 18th
May.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OR

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
on
FRIDAY,
AND
SATURDAY,
the 20th and 21st May, 1904, commencing
each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 62,
Hollywood Road,
No. 13, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.—
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
(mostly of Mahogany and Hall and
Halls' makes),
Comprising:—
Very Fine CARVED BLACKWOOD TABLE,
COUCH, CHAIRS, STOOLS, etc.; SADDLE-BACK
CHAIR, MOROCCO COVERED SOFAS AND ARM-
CHAIRS, VELVET and PILE COVERED EASY-
CHAIRS, FINE STEEL ENGRAVING, OIL
PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOURS, WHITE
LACE CURTAINS, VELVET PILE CARPETS
(almost New), and RUGS, VASES and ORNA-
MENTS, etc., etc.
Handsomely-carved TEAK SIDEBOARD,
OVERMANTLES and DINING TABLE, CONSOLE
GLASS, MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, OVAL
CHAIR, TABLE, GLASS and CUTLERY and
VELVET PILE STAIR and HALL CARPETS
(almost New), etc., etc.
TEAK WARDROBES, with Glass Doors;
MARBLE-TOP BUREAU, with BEVELLED
MIRRORS; MARBLE-TOP WARDEN-
CLOSET, FINELY-CARVED TEAK BEDSTEAD, FINELY-
CARVED BEDROOM SUITS, etc., etc., etc.
Also,
2 COTTAGE PIANOS BY RACHALS
(in Good Condition).
On View from Thursday, the 18th May.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 13, 1904.

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Hongkong, May 13, 1904.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OR

A PARACHUTE ADVENTURE.

Miss Oisic Kent, the most experienced parachutist—Professor Baldwin, perhaps, excepted—that ever dropped from the clouds, has had many adventures in the air—one, in particular, standing out above all others in her career.

It happened at Wakefield. She ascended sitting on a trapeze fixed to the ring of the balloon-netting, in the view of a vast concourse of people assembled to see the daring feat. In her hand she grasped, as usual, the steel ring to which the strong cords of the parachute were fixed.

As soon as she had reached the requisite height for a sensational drop, Miss Kent swung into the air from her trapeze. The sudden pull on the parachute ought to have released the latter, which is invariably attached to the side of the balloon by a thin cord.

But a strange thing happened. The parachute remained fixed to the side of the balloon, which became tilted, but continued to ascend, drawing the adventurous lady upwards in its flight.

Miss Kent, grasping the ring of the parachute with her right hand only, was carried farther and farther upwards.

Experience had taught her the value of remaining cool under the most trying circumstances. She began to think matters out.

Should she simply hang on and wait, in the hope that the parachute would free itself?

Would it be better to climb up to the side of the balloon, and disentangle the netting, which she felt sure had somehow gripped the parachute? Or was the wisest plan to wait until the balloon began to drop of its own accord to the earth?

Below her, that earth was no longer visible.

As she looked down she saw nothing but a vast sea of clouds, over which she was floating rapidly, still ascending. Even were the parachute free, it would have been very risky to drop then, as she could not tell where she would descend to.

Suddenly she heard a ripping sound above her. In an instant the thought flashed through her mind that fate had decided the matter. She was going down.

And down she flashed through the air. Luckily, the parachute was uninjured. Out its canopy spread over Miss Kent's head. Her descent was checked gently. She was moving downwards at a moderate speed. Even at that moment she thought of the thousands who were anxiously waiting more into their range.

Presently she heard a faint sound from below. She had passed through the bank of clouds, and was visible to the crowd, whose excitement had reached a tremendous pitch.

"Looking about me," says Miss Kent, "I found myself dropping right down into the centre of the town; but there was one very prominent object upon which I fixed my eyes, and upon which all my thoughts were concentrated. The spire of All Saints Church, 247 ft. high, shot clean out of the roofs of the houses below me."

"And I was dropping directly toward it."

In anticipation, I saw myself impaled on the iron point of the spire. In another second I would be upon it. I closed my eyes. I felt myself brushing past something hard. Then I looked. I had grazed the stonework of the spire; but I was still in great danger.

A few seconds later I was dashed against a neighbouring factory chimney, but I held on grimly to my parachute.

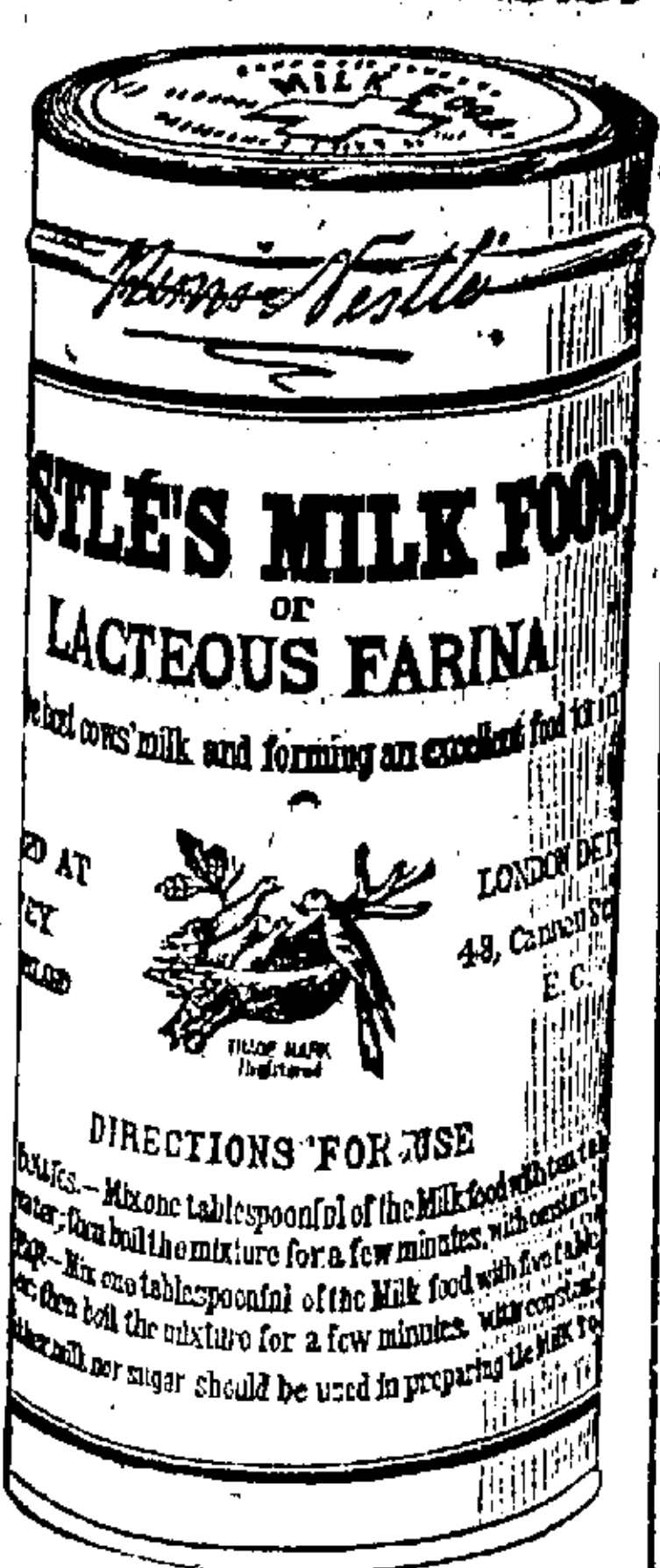
In a moment more I found myself sprawling and floundering on top of a stack of timber some fifty or sixty feet high. All around me were similar piles of wood. In fact, I had alighted in a timber yard.

"I sat on the stack of timber until rescuers came to my aid. I was bruised all over, but very thankful that things were no worse."

It is almost needless to add that this startling adventure did not prevent Miss Kent fulfilling her next engagement, and many more afterwards. From the "Royal Magazine" for February.

IF YOU EASILY CATCH COLD, your system is lacking in vitality, you need a tonic, Stearns' Wine.

NESTLE'S FOOD



Used in the Imperial and Royal Nurseries.

Especially prepared for Infants and Convalescents in the Far East.

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the World, and to be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Grocers.

Insist upon having NESTLE'S. Refuse any other.

March 2, 1904.

JALINE

FOR THE DISINFECTION OF DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, FLOORS, WALLS, GUTTERS, Etc.

It is the most Recommended and Cheapest

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE.

A LOTION OF 2 PER CENT. IS SUFFICIENT.

Recommended by Sanitary Authorities. Available in One Gallon Tins or in Casks of about 40 Gallons.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

LUTGENS EINSTAMANN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

14, DEN VUUR ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 9, 1904.

M. MUMEYA,

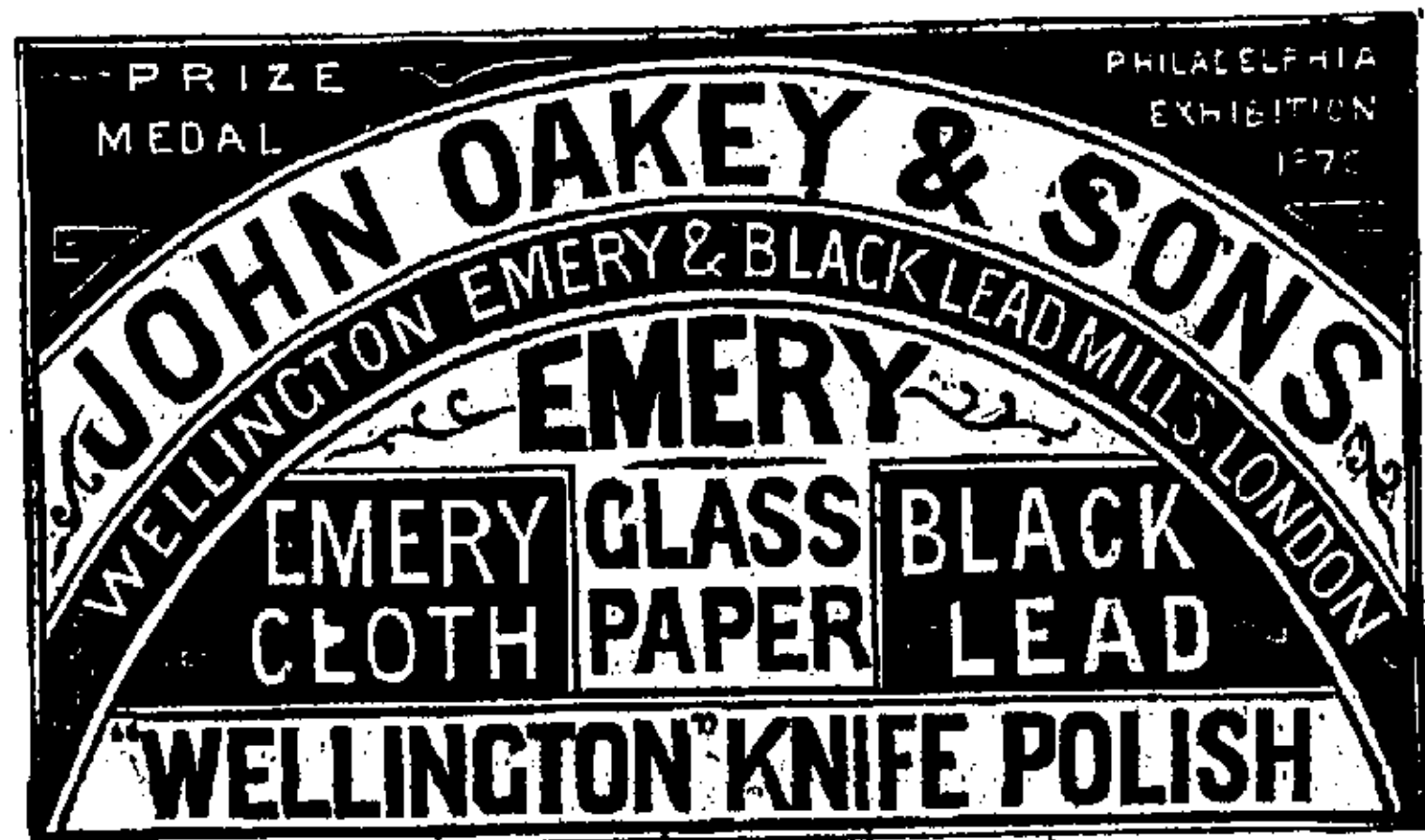
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER

AND FINISHED IN ORAYON

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

8a QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON" MILLS, LONDON.

Hotels.

THE WAYERLEY HOTEL.

108 HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A First-Class Private Family Hotel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES by the DAY or MONTH.

Hongkong, December 18, 1900. 2639

Pelham House,

FAMILY HOTEL,
WYNDHAM STREET
M. MOORE,
Proprietress.

HOTEL ORAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK.

near the TRAM TERMINUS. TELEPHONE 55.

For Terms, Apply to the MANAGER. 741

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managers.

Hongkong, January 14, 1904. 1961

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE.

With Special Reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND COMPANY REGISTRATION.

(Reprinted from the China Mail.)

For Sale at the China Mail Office.

Price 50 cents.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

II.—T's in Tex Man.

Translated into English by Dr. E. J. EITEL.

Price 40 Cents.

CHINA MAIL Office 5 Wyndham Street.

ADVERTISE

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The Life of Trade.

A ONE-TIME order, like one blow of the hammer on the head of the nail, makes an impression, but it is only the continuous insertion of the advertisement, like the continuous pounding on the head of the nail, that drives the argument home and clinches it.

The BEST Medium for Advertising is

China Mail.

Read by all Classes in the Colony and undoubtedly the

POPULAR & LEADING PAPER.

PRINTING

PRINTING

PRINTING

Artistic Printing

Done with Neatness and

Despatch

At Moderate Prices.

Programmes.

Company Reports.

Business Circulars.

Bills of Lading, etc.

Under European Supervision

China Mail Office

5, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Last report
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	—	3000	Comdr. O. de B. Brock	Shanghai
Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T. H. M. Jernan	Mir Bay
Algerine	aloop	1050	6	1400	Commander R. Nugent	Shanghai
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O.	Mir Bay
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt. Nelson Ommany	Shanghai
Bionheim	cruiser, 1st class	8000	12	13,000	Captain F. G. Stopford	Singapore
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	210	6	1300	Lieut.-Comd. F. M. Leake	Hongkong
Britannia	gunboat, 1st class	210	6	1300	Lieut.-Comd. T. D. Pratt	Shanghai
Centurion	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Captain Fergus	Mir Bay
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Henry M. Tudor	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Edipia	cruiser, 2nd class	5800	11	9000	Captain Robert H. S. Stokes	Mir Bay
Espiglu	aloop	1070	10	1400	Comdr. Ernest Barton	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5700	—	Hongkong
Fearless	cruiser, 3rd class	1580	12	3200	Comdr. P. V. Lawes, D.S.O.	Shanghai
*Glorious	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain W. H. Carter	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lieut.-Com. H. L. Well	Shanghai
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	—	Shanghai
Humber	storeship	1440	—	800	Comdr. J. D. Daintree	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3900	Lieut.-Comd. C. Asser	Shanghai
Kinshu	river gunboat	14,100	4	—	Lieut.-Comd. G. B. Powell	Shanghai
Leviathan	cruiser, 1st class	180	3	31,500	Lieut.-Comd. G. H. Webster	Shanghai
Moorehead	river gunboat	180	3	800	Hon. N. G. Stopford	Shanghai
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Lieut.-Comd. T. G. Groat, R.N.	Shanghai
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Lieut.-Com. G. G. Codrington	Shanghai
Phoenix	aloop	1015	6	1400	Commander W. H. Nicholson	Shanghai
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Captain Morris H. Smyth	Hongkong
Rinaldo	aloop	980	10	1400	Com. D. St. A. Wake	Sandakan
Robin	river gunboat	810	2	240	Lieut.-Com. John P. Irven	Shanghai
Rosalia	aloop	980	6	1400	Comdr. T. Jackson	Shanghai
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	—	Shanghai
Sirius	cruiser, 2nd class	3600	8	9000	Capt. C. H. H. Moore	Shanghai
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Comdr. Davidson	Mir Bay
Sparrowhawk	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6300	—	Hongkong
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	6500	—	Hongkong
Talbot	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9600	Captain Lewis Bayly	Singapore
Tamar	receiving ship	450	6	—	Commodore Dicken	Hongkong
Tartar	river gunboat	180	3	800	Lieut.-Comdr. E. V. Dugmore	Shanghai
Thetis	cruiser, 2nd class	3400	8	9000	Capt. J. A. C. Wilkinson	Shanghai
Tweed	coast defence gunboat	383	3	300	Lieut. Forbes	Shanghai
Vengeance	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt. Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.	Mir Bay
Vestal	aloop	980	10	1400	Comdr. S. St. John Farquhar	Singapore
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6300	Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. Barker	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	820	—	480	Lieut.-Comdr. Ernest C. Hardy	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	590	In Reserve	Hongkong
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lieut.-Com. Hugh Somerville	Hongkong
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lieut.-Com. Wason	Hankow

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

* Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.B., C.M.G.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	
Aspern	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	2437	20	7300	Capt. Friedrich Grinzenberger	Shanghai
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	29	8000	Captain Mirto	Onchoo
Acheron	French armoured gunboat	1798	—	—	Comdr. Laferriere	Saigon
Alouette	French gunboat	300	—	—	Lieut. A. Varney	Saigon
Argus	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Crespin	Canton
Aspie	French gunboat	475	3	450	Lieut. Journe	Saigon
Avalanche	French gunboat	580	—	—	—	Haiphong
Bengali	French gunboat	3740	29	9000	—	Saigon
Bagsaad	French cruiser	8018	18	—	Capt. Lefevre	Shanghai
Casse-tete	French gunboat	525	—	—	—	Haiphong
Chateaufort	French cruiser	680	—	—	Captain V. Poldone	Haiphong
Cometo	French gunboat	—	—	—	Commander Louet	Chemulpo
Decidie	French gunboat	—	—	—	Commander Guthrie	Haiphong
Guendou	French cruiser	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Henri Riviere	French gunboat	1250	6	2200	—	Haiphong
Orly	French gunboat	9700	12	19,600	Commander Le Gollou	Chemulpo
Pascal	French cruiser	9497	8	6071	Captain Cros	Hongay
Redoubtable	French cruiser	1798	10	—	Capt. Houet	Shanghai
Styx	French cruiser	—	—	—	Capt. Vincent	Saigon
Sully	French gunboat	629	2	900	—	Hongay
Surprise	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Taklong	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Yangtze
Takou	French destroyer	—	—	—	Lieut. Gailled	Saigon
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Blondel	Along Bay
Vigilant	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Carol	Canton
Bussard	German cruiser	1857	15	2900	Comdr. Huss	Shanghai
Furst Bismarck	German flag-ship	11,000	38	14,000	Captain Provo	Shanghai
Geier	German cruiser	1776	15	2890	Comdr. von Studnitz	Tientsin
Hansa	German cruiser	8230	34	10,000	Capt. Schroeder	Tientsin
Hertha	German cruiser	6500	37	10,000	Capt. Baron Schimmelmann	Tientsin
Idis	German gunboat	1090	10	1300	Comdr. Baron von M. Hüllessem	Tientsin
Jaguar	German gunboat	960	10	1300	Comdr. Wylbrandt	Tientsin
Luchs	German gunboat	850	10	1344	Comdr. Krensch	Tientsin
Möwe	German gunboat	1009	8	875	Comdr. von Grumbkow	Tientsin
Seeadler	German cruiser	1640	15	2800	Comdr. Persius	New Guinea
Thetis	German cruiser	2660	24	8000	Captain Voit	Tientsin
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1300	Comdr. Deimling	Tientsin
Vorwaerts	German gunboat	—	2	500	Lieut. Scharf	South China waters
Elba	Italian cruiser	2300	10	7471	Captain Borea	Yangtze-River
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	3200	—	—	Captain Presbitero	Chemulpo
Vettor Pisani	Italian cruiser	6500	18	13,000	Capt. Cali	Amoy
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1930	14	4000	Captain d'Antas Ribeiro	Amoy
Din	Portuguese gunboat	720	—	—	Captain Diego da Sa	Hongkong
Vasco de Gama	Portuguese cruiser	3080	—	—	Capt. Manuel Vasco de Carvalho	Macao
Alceus	Russian gunboat	810	6	730	Comdr. Guintr	Shanghai
Ananur	Russian cruiser	2800	5	4700	Comdr. Gramatchikoff	Vladivostok
Askold	Russian cruiser	6000	27	—	Capt. Reitzenschein	Port Arthur
Bayan	Russian cruiser	7800	10	18,500	—	Port Arthur
Bayarin	Russian cruiser	3300	8	—	—	Port Arthur
Eobor	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1150	Comdr. Erjckovitch	Sunk
Bogatyir	Russian cruiser	6640	12	—	—	Port Arthur
Diana	Russian cruiser	6731	6	—	—	Port Arthur
Dyablit	Russian gunboat	1456	3	1700	Capt. Nasarowsky	Port Arthur
Gaidamakh	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Comdr. Xourieff	Port Arthur
Jermiashty	Russian gunboat	1490	6	2000	Comdr. Zagarsky	Port Arthur
Grombol	Russian cruiser	12,384	44	14,500	Captain Jensen	Vladivostok
Gulick	Russian gunboat	1090	6	1000	Comdr. Shumov	Sunk
Korost	Russian gunboat	1213	7	1500	Comdr. Nersowsky	Shanghai
Moudjour	Russian battleship	1224	7	1400	Commander Crown	Port Arthur
Navarin	Russian battleship	10,206	12	9000	—	Port Arthur
Novik	Russian cruiser	3000	6	17,000	—	Port Arthur
Oreyny	Russian gunboat	1490	6	2000	Comdr. Vasiloff	Port Arthur
Pallada	Russian cruiser	6721	12	—	—	Aspire (?)
Persviet	Russian battleship	12,074	15	14,600	Captain Koroleff	Sunk
Petropavlovsk	Russian battleship	10,490	12	10,000	Captain Jakovlev	Damaged
Pobeda	Russian battleship	12,874	15	14,500	Capt. Zakharenko	Port Arthur
Poltava	Russian battleship	10,980	16	10,600	Capt. Ososoff	Port Arthur
Rashynias	Russian cruiser	1384	10	1786	Comdr. Livens	Port Arthur
Ressizian	Russian battleship	12,902	16	16,000	—	Aspire (?)
Rosin	Russian protected cruiser	12,200	68	17,000	Captain Sepelrennoff	Vladivostok
Rurik	Russian protected cruiser	10,923	28	13,250	Capt. Matsuerich	Vladivostok
Sesavotopol	Russian battleship	10,960	16	10,600	Captain Serebrennikoff	Port Arthur
Silach	Russian gunboat	950	8	1325	Lieut. W. H. Franck	Port Arthur
Sirovotok	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1180	Comdr. Ginter	Newchwang
Tsarvitch	Russian battleship	12,200	38	16,300	—	Aspire (?)
Vasyug	Russian cruiser	65	27	20,000	Capt. Bahr	Sunk
Vasutik	Russian gunboat	500	9	3300	Comdr. Zagoriansky-Kissel	Port Arthur
Zabyaka	Russian cruiser	1280	15	1194	Comdr. Abramoff	Port Arthur
Albany	U. S. cruiser	3500	—	—	Capt. Dyer	Cavite
Annapolis	U. S. gunboat	1000	6	1297	Capt. Kohler	Shanghai
Buffalo	U. S. cruiser	4098	14	3800	—	Shanghai
Callao	U. S. cruiser	235	—	—	Lieut. M. L. Miller	Hongkong
Chechnaut	U. S. gunboat	3213	—	—	Capt. W. E. Mason	Shanghai
Elcano	U. S. gunboat	540	—	—	Lt-Comdr. J. Hood	Shanghai
Holena	U. S. gunboat	1292	8	1888	Comdr. Stanton	Shanghai
Monadnock	U. S. monitor	3990	6	3000	Captain Mahan	Shanghai
Monterey	U. S. monitor	4084	4	5244	Comdr. W. H. Beebles	Hongkong
New Orleans	U. S. cruiser	3429	20	—	Commander Sperry	Manila
Oregon	U. S. cruiser	10,828	45	—	Captain Burrill	Kobe
Rainbow	U. S. cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. J. B. Collins	Manila
Raleigh	U. S. cruiser	3213	—	—	Captain Nassau	Shanghai
San Francisco	U. S. cruiser	4098	27	9913	Captain Vandy	Manila
Vicksburg	U. S. cruiser	1000	13	1118	Commander Marshall	Shanghai
Villalobos	U. S. gunboat	400	—	—	Lieut. A. O. Bartlett	Shanghai
Wilmington	U. S. gunboat	1897	8	1894	Commander U. D. Harris	Shanghai

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Fur-

niture, at Officers' Quarters, Central

Police Station.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 20—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable House-

hold Furniture, at Nos. 62 and 12,

Hollywood Road.

Goods per Lightning undelivered after

4 p.m. on this date will be landed.

MONDAY, May 23—

Exchange Banks Close.

Goods per Tientsin not cleared at 4

p.m. on this date subject to rent.

Goods per Australian undelivered after

this date at Noon will be subject to rent

and landing charges.

WEDNESDAY, May 25—

11 a.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of

The Fungion Mining Co., Ltd., in the

Company's Office.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

II.—T'in Tsz Man.

Translated into English

by Dr. E. J. KITTEL.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

Established A.D. 1841.

May 7, 1904.

BIRTH.

On the 10th May, at 38, Canton Road, Singapore, the wife of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 9th May, at 217, Queen Street, Singapore, ELIZABETH MARY (Bessie), the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs S. A. M. de SOUSA, aged 3 years and 6 months.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 17th May, WILLIAM RALPH SEYMOUR, aged 31, Junior Assistant Master at Queen's College.

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.20 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Communicable Diseases.

During the week ended May 14, there were 28 cases of plague, three cases of enteric fever, one case of puerperal fever and two cases of small-pox.

Mules for India.

Major Willoughby, of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, has been travelling through Yunnan and parts of Szechuan to examine into the question as to whether West China can supply the Indian Army with mules. So far his experience seems unfavourable. While there are large quantities of mules to be had, very few of them come up to the standard required.

Suicide in Germany.

The figures just published by the German Statistical Office, in reference to suicides in the German Empire, are by no means of a satisfactory nature. They show a steady increase of suicides since 1900. A little over twenty persons in every hundred thousand of the inhabitants of the Empire made away with themselves in that year. In 1901 the proportion rose to 20.8, and in 1902 to 21.4. The percentage of suicides was lower in agricultural than in industrial districts. Of every hundred thousand persons in Berlin, thirty-one committed suicide during 1902; in Saxony thirty-three; and in Hamburg over thirty-seven. Eighty per cent. of the total number of suicides were committed by men, and twenty per cent. by women. Suicide by married couples is growing to an alarming extent in Berlin. Another case is just reported, a man, named Pirling, and his wife having poisoned themselves in their flat by means of gas, owing to domestic quarrels.

Legacy to Sir E. Satow.

Mrs Selina Oddy-Gray, 3, Eastern Terrace, Brighton, who died on March 13 last, aged 86 years, widow of Mr John-then Gray, appointed as executor of her will of July 1, 1892, with a codicil on February 12, 1894, the Rev. Ernest Angel Gray, of Woodley Vicarage, near Reading, and Mr Thomas Bolls Warrington, of 6, New-court, Carey-street. The testatrix bequeathed her household and personal effects, horses and carriages, &c., and £10,000 each to the said Ernest Angel Gray and his sister Emma Sturges. She bequeathed £2000 to Margaret Agnes Allen (daughter of her half-sister Margaret Satow), £2000 to her husband, Arthur John Allen, £1000 to Ernest Mason Satow (British Minister at Peking), £1000 each to his brothers Charles Mason and Samuel Augustus Mason Satow, £2000 to Lucy Delamain Bennett. She left the residue of her property, after the payment of other legacies, to the said Ernest Angel Gray and Emma Sturges. The estate has been valued at £79,395 gross, including £25,260 in net personality.

The Cost of Boy Recruits.

It comes out very clearly, says the *Globe*, from the valuable information extracted from the War Office by Mr Yerrburgh, that the recruiting of the Army so largely with juveniles is about as wasteful a method as the mind of man could conceive. As 20 is the normal age for service abroad, and as it is now recognised that the chief purpose of our Military system should be to create a highly efficient force fit for Imperial duty in any part of the world, all recruits below that age at enlistment must be, it is clear, efficient soldiers only to a very limited extent, if at all. But their retraining involves enormous expense to the taxpayer. A recruit enlisted at 17 costs £180 before he can be sent abroad; at 18 the total outlay on preliminary training and maintenance runs to £144; at 19, the bill for his valueless services amounts to £93. As 68 per cent. of the aggregate of recruits are enlisted at these several ages, it stands forth, beyond any controversy, that two-thirds of the rank and file are merely probationers for Imperial service, and should not be counted in as efficient. But as we have shown, these immature contingents of the Army have to be very heavily paid for between the date of enlistment and their availability for foreign service. In the presence of such portentous facts, Mr Arnold Forster will have need of all his cleverness to furnish the Army with an adequate supply of mature recruits, at no greater cost than the present wasteful system involves.

ZYMOLÉ TOOTH POWDER.

A perfect antiseptic dentifrice, cleanses and preserves the teeth.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

H.M.S. *Talbot* arrived at Singapore from Penang on May 10.

The Italian cruiser *Felice Pisani* left Singapore for Italy on May 11.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Thursday, May 19.

Newman and Bellow were matched to box twenty rounds in Tientsin on May 11.

Private Disney, 1st Sherwood Foresters, died at Tientsin on May 4 from pneumonia.

The contract for the Electric lighting and laying of Electric tramways in Tientsin was signed on April 26.

Mr C. R. Hoxie, who was injured by a lamp explosion at Singapore about the end of April, died on May 11 from the effects of blood-poisoning.

The German transport *Silva* arrived at Singapore from Tsingtau on May 8 with 867 troops on board. The *Silva* left Tsingtau on April 29 and continued her voyage to Wilhelmshaven on May 9.

Captain P. F. R. Anley, and 2nd Lieut. H. M. Milward, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, having arrived at Tientsin from Hongkong on the 28th ultimo, were taken on the strength of the Command from that date.

The Chinese firm reported to have failed is the Tung Chan, 110 Wing Lok Street. An interim receiving order has been granted and Mr Bruce Shepherd is placed in possession. It is understood that the firm are endeavouring to make arrangements to settle their liabilities by paying 60 per cent.

Amongst the passengers who left Singapore for Europe on May 9 by the s.s. *Anson* was Mr Justice Jackson, Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S. Mr Jackson has been in indifferent health for some time past, and his return to the Native States will depend on his health. During his absence Mr Justice Hyndman-Jones will act for him.

Chinese Tour of Inspection.

The P. & O. steamer *Malta*, which left here on May 7, had on board Tsao-tai Chang and Kai, two representatives of his Excellency Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szechuan. Various large orders were placed, and the intention of purchasing machinery for the Szechuan Arsenal, and then cross over to the States to visit the St. Louis Exposition.

Colliers at Singapore.

The Collier *Maya* with 8,000 tons of Welsh coal on board left Singapore for 'the North' on May 10. The *Knight Errant* which arrived there a week ago, is now putting out her cargo of 10,500 tons Japanese coal at Tanjong Pagar, and 2,000 tons of Japanese coal for Singapore. The British steamer *Queensland* arrived from Cardiff on May 9 with 4,500 tons of coal belonging to the British Admiralty on board. She called there for orders and will probably go on to Hongkong.

The Dallas's in 'Kitty Grey'.

The approach of summer, with its hot days and even hotter nights, sees the theatrical season in Hongkong practically at an end, until our collier weather once more comes round, making theatre-going a pleasure. Despite this fact, when the Dallas Company gave their second performance of the musical play 'Kitty Grey' at the Theatre Royal last night, the house was considerably well filled, and the audience derived an immense amount of pleasure watching the various scenes through which 'Kitty' passed, until the fall of the curtain on the final tableau. The company showed an all-round improvement on their first night's performance, but still we have seen the same company do better on previous performances. Mr Percival Knight's part, though not a heavy one, suited his characteristic style of acting. He made the most of his opportunities without overdoing it. Mr Frank Cochrane, as Sir John Binfeld, acted his part with considerable spirit and enthusiasm, while his duets with Miss Ernestine Walter (Kitty the second) were enthusiastically received. Miss Alice Wade's impersonation of 'Kitty Grey' was a capital piece of acting, and no less a success were her singing and dancing. Miss Connie Desmond's song 'So, So, So' was one of the chief items of the evening. She was encircled, and had to respond, receiving a few flowers and much applause. The picturesque dancing of Miss Carrie Roberts was very good, though at times a trifle fast. To-night 'Floradora' will be staged, judging from the criticism which appeared in the *Shanghai* papers, when the Dallas Company performed the same piece there, a performance worthy of the Dallas's may be anticipated.

Imaginary Ailments.

THERE are many who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while the only trouble is rheumatism of the muscles, or, at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and binding it on over the affected parts. For sale by all chemists and medicine vendors. WATSON & CO., General Agents.

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELEGRAPH.

['CHINA MAIL'S' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SUPPLIED BY REUTER, via ROMBAI.

Received May 17, 4.17 p.m.

THE TIBET MISSION.

SAFETY OF THE POSTS.

No Cause for Alarm.

LONDON, May 17.

General Macdonald, of the Tibet Mission, has wired to the British Government of the absolute safety of the posts in Tibet, and assured them that there was no cause for alarm.

The reinforcements were to be employed in keeping the lines of communication open.

KING AND KAISER.

To Meet at Kiel.

King Edward VII is to visit the German Emperor at Kiel next month, when the Kiel Regatta takes place.

['CHINA MAIL'S' SPECIAL SERVICE.]

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION.

MORE TREATY PORTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 18, 11.51 p.m.

The Chinese Government have agreed to open as treaty ports Weihai, Choussun, and Tainanfu. All these towns are on the Shantung Railway.

[Tainanfu is the capital of Shantung, and is situated on the Kwang-ho River. The Shantung Railway, which was opened recently, runs from Tainanfu to Kiaochow.—Ed., C.M.]

['REUTER'S SERVICE.']

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 18.

The Tsar has left St. Petersburg for Kharkoff and Kieff to bid farewell to the troops going to the front. The Tsar will be absent for 10 days.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BUDGET.

The enormous demands for extraordinary Naval and Military expenditure has caused amazement and anxiety in Vienna. The newspapers decline to believe that there are sufficient grounds for imposing such a burden on Austria-Hungary.

M. Doumer, President of the Budget Committee, in a speech at a banquet, strongly condemned the questionable attitude of some Frenchmen towards the Russian alliance. He said it was impossible for France to side with 'yellows' in a struggle between Western and Eastern civilizations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Goluchowski, addressing a delegation at Buda-Pest, said the situation in the Far East was most gloomy and it was impossible to gauge the duration of the struggle. In view of the wide interpretation of 'Contraband of war,' he suggested restrictive regulations by a mutual agreement of the Powers. He warned Turkey against the serious dangers to which she will expose herself if she failed to make reforms.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

It is officially notified that China has instructed its representatives to assure the Powers that come what may, she intends to strictly adhere to neutrality.

Aldershot Manoeuvres.

The First Army Corps has been undergoing elaborate manoeuvres at Aldershot, 40,000 men participating (says a telegram from London, May 9). The King and the Duke of Connaught were present.

Hooley Again.

A telegram from London, dated May 11, states that the notorious company promoter Hooley has been arrested, together with another promoter named Lawson, for attempting to defraud a man named Alfred Paine in a share transaction. They were allowed bail in the sum of £20,000 each.

Kang Yu-wei.

Mr Chew Kok Hien, lately of the Excise Farms in Port Swettenham, is accompanying Mr Kang Yu-wei on an extended tour in U. S. A. and Europe. He will, however, travel with the Reformers as far as America, where he will go through a course of study in a leading American University.

American Instructor for China.

It is stated that Lieutenant Charles Melrose, Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, has received an appointment as instructor in the new Chinese Imperial forces, with a Captain's commission. His engagement is for five years, with the provision that if America should be engaged in war Captain Melrose will be allowed to go on through by the Chinese Government.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

['CHINA MAIL'S' SPECIAL SERVICE.]

JAPANESE AT LIAOTUNG.

Landing Near Kaiphing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 18, 11.51 p.m.

On May 16, Japanese transports, numbering seventy, arrived off the west coast of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The transports steamed up the Gulf until a point a little South of Kaiphing was reached, when the troops began to disembark.

[Kaiphing is about twenty miles south from Newchwang and is close to the railway line from Port Arthur to Newchwang.—Ed., C.M.]

Bandits in Kirin.

Major-General Floug states that in different parts of the province of Kirin the activity of the Mounted Bandits is increasing. The bands, mostly mounted, and 100 to 500 strong, seem to have some organization, and the pickets of railway guards have had some small engagements. In one skirmish one soldier was wounded, and in another Lieut. Boutkevitch received contusions, and two soldiers were killed. During the night of the 29th ult., between Tsin and Suitsai, the patrols of the railway guard heard an explosion. The patrols opened fire, to which the bandits responded with a volley, and made off. It was found that some 70 feet from the bridge four pyroxylene cartridges had been placed on the rails over a distance of nearly 100 yards. The explosion destroyed six rails; the road-bed and the sleepers were not destroyed, and traffic has been resumed. On the same night a fresh explosion was perceived at the junction of two rails, over a length of ten feet. Another cartridge which had not gone off was discovered. The culprits could not be found.

Japanese Outnumbered the Russians.

General Kuropatkin, with reference to the Chulien-cheng engagement, reports that the force of the Japanese was five or six times that of the Russians. The principal attack was made upon the left wing consisting of only five or six thousand troops, and most of these were stationed in the open field. In face of such overwhelming numbers retreat was the only course. The rear-guard of the Russian division of the enemy, and the result was that the casualties were 10 per cent. Two batteries were obliged to surrender their guns owing to the bad state of the roads, but the artillery was rendered useless before it was abandoned.

Japanese Casualties on the Yalu.

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters authorities have received the following report regarding the casualties in the first general engagement on the Yalu, resulting in the occupation of Chulien-cheng: Officer: Killed, Sub-Lieutenant Kato; wounded, Major Takayoshi, Captain Hata, Lieutenant Igashiki, Onosaki, and Tsuchiya. Sub-Lieutenants Takuma, Uruma, and Yoshitomi. Of the rank and file—Imperial Bodyguard: 6 killed, 54 wounded; Second Regiment: 43 killed, 300 wounded; Twelfth Regiment: many wounded (no returns); and about a hundred killed and wounded of those engaged in pursuing the enemy.

A report of the number of prisoners taken credits the Imperial Bodyguard with capturing 15 men, the Second Regiment with capturing 1 officer and 10 men, and the Twelfth Regiment with taking many wounded.

Another Battle.

CHANG, May 11.

By forced marches General Kuroki has managed to come up with the rear-guard of General Sasulitch's retreating army about twenty miles south of Liaoyang and forced him to give battle. A severe engagement was fought in which the Russians are reported to have lost very heavily. They are now retreating towards Liaoyang in disorder.

General Sasulitch Killed.

LONDON, May 11.

A fierce battle has been fought between the Russians and the Japanese in the pass of Matienling. The advance guard of General Kuroki pressed so hard upon the retreating army of General Sasulitch that the latter determined to give battle there as it offered opportunity for strong defence. By a flank movement the Japanese broke the position of the Russian's untenable and part of them were caught in the defile, where some hand-to-hand fighting occurred.

The Russian sharpshooters were driven from the heights by the Japanese, who secured position after position and finally

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Passes the Second Reading.

At the Legislative Council yesterday the bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891 was brought up for the second reading.

The Attorney General, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that it was necessary to protect the opium farmer from the illicit sale of opium. The necessity for amending the Ordinance arose from the difficulty of putting such a construction upon the present definition of the words 'prepared opium' and 'preparation of opium' that existed in the present Ordinance. The definition of 'prepared opium' was, so far as it related to the infringement of the Opium Farmer's privileges of prepared opium in the Colony, meant opium that had been subjected to any degree of artificial heat for any purpose whatsoever. The definition of 'preparation of opium' was the subject of opium to any kind or any degree of artificial heat for any purpose whatsoever. He said that persons had been importing opium and selling it in the preparation of so-called 'anti-opium pills' and wine. On appearing before the Magistrate the prosecution had failed, because, though it was easy to prove in evidence that the wine and pills were a preparation of opium, still the learned Magistrate was not satisfied that 'any degree of artificial heat' had been used in the preparation thereof. That was a technical point, but it was fatal to the operations of the Ordinance, which was intended to protect the opium farmer, and it was obvious that it was impossible to say by word of mouth of any witness whether opium bought in Canton and used here had or had not been subjected to any degree of artificial heat. It was the duty of the Government to pass such a measure, as the one before the House to give him the protection he was entitled to. It was not necessary, but it was just as well, to remember that the amount paid by the opium farmer for the farm was for the exclusive privilege of dealing with opium, and the price paid by the present farmer was more than three times the amount that had been paid by any previous farmer. These illicit sales had been going on for a long time, but in view of the increased price paid by the opium farmer, as a prudent man he could not allow the sales to continue. From inquiries that had been made since the necessity for these amendments were brought up it appeared that the trade in pills and wine had increased from the time the farmer raised the price of opium. He paid three times the amount of his predecessors, but only increased the price of opium a trifle. That must be admitted, contended the Attorney General, that the price of opium was only advanced one-fifth. The amount of sales of opium had fallen enormously, due to the increased price and the excessive illicit sale of pills and wine. He proposed to deal with one or two objections, which he believed would be used against the measure. The first was that it was a great hardship to prevent the sale of opium and wine by persons who were licensed or permitted by previous farmers to do so. And that to prevent the sale of opium pills would be to force the opium habit upon those who were struggling to escape from it. They had made inquiries into these assertions, and a report by the Registrar General showed that there were eight or three firms who deal in opium pills and wine, and out of the eighty-three firms only five dealt in the pills and wine exclusively. The other seventy-eight were general dealers who turned an— he could not call it honest—extra penny by the sales of the pills and wine. The largest exclusive dealer in pills and wine had a turnover of about \$1.0 per month, gross sales. On deducting working expenses the profit amounted to about \$35 per month. He submitted that there was no hardship, and that though the loss to the individual dealers was small, the loss to the farmer was large. The question of hardship should not be even considered, the only man who was entitled to be protected was the opium farmer who paid \$2,000,000 per year for the privilege of exclusively dealing in opium. The opium farmer was not prepared to allow those dealers license, but he was prepared to supply the pills and wine to anyone that desired them and at 25 per cent less than the price of prepared opium. The only cure for opium smoking was strength of will, and not by drinking opium wine and swallowing anti-opium pills.

He also prepared to allow the Tung Wah hospital to give the pills and wine to their patients, and would supply the pills and wine free, but not for the outpatients. It was not the consumers who were opposing the bill, but the illicit dealers, for so long as the consumer gets his opium he does not mind who he gets it from.

Dr. Ho Kai objected to the second reading of the bill on the ground that it was not proved that the sale of opium pills and opium wine was illicit. The Ordinance would bring great hardship, for the dealers would be deprived of the right to sell opium which they had held for some time. He thought the licensing of the dealers would meet the case. The Ordinance gave the farmer the exclusive right or privilege of dealing in prepared opium, but he had no power whatever to deal with an ounce of raw opium.

Mr. H. E. Pollock rose to oppose the bill when.

His Excellency said that he would be obliged if Mr. Pollock would inform him what his position was exactly. The Council had received two petitions, one of them from the Chinese members of the community, the other from shopkeepers dealing in the anti-opium pills. These petitions had been forwarded to the Council through a somewhat unusual channel—through the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Pollock). His Excellency would be glad to learn whether Mr. Pollock in the exercise of his profession had drawn up those petitions and was to be remunerated for advocating the prayer of the petitioners.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, in reply to His Excellency, stated that he had prepared the petitions for the Chamber of Commerce and had forwarded them to the Government. With regard to the other question, he said he should have thought it was hardly necessary and hardly proper that such a question should be put. He could fairly say that those who had followed his public career would know that he had accepted no pay and had no intention of accepting any for appearing in that Council and for the views he might express in that Council. It would be improper for him to accept any fee or reward or gratuity whatever in respect of any views which he might say before that Council. He should have thought it absolutely unnecessary that he should have been asked to do so, and did not expect any fee for stating his views to that Council on the matter.

His Excellency thanked Mr. Pollock and said the questions were simply made to define the hon. member's position.

Mr. Pollock proceeded, said that he did not know whether or not those petitions had been circulated among the members of the Council.

His Excellency—They have.

Mr. Pollock said that one would think that the petitions had not reached him. For the Council had been told, with a flourish of trumpets by the Attorney General of some wonderful discovery made by the Government, namely, that some of those people who signed those petitions—some only—were exclusively employed in the business of opium pills and wine. The Attorney General had also said that the trade in opium pills and opium wine was a small one, but Dr. Ho Kai had brought the Attorney General to admit that a small number of individuals were large in the aggregate. Why should a trade that was large in the aggregate be interfered with by the legislation of the Colony? There was only one answer. It was because the opium farmer paid a very large sum yearly to the Government of the Colony. The Government had some fear and apprehension that unless some measure of this kind were passed the revenue might suffer, and it was because of this that the Government proposed to over-ride those people who had been dealing in opium pills and opium wine, and to take away their business which had hitherto been lawful and legitimate. Mr. Pollock then read the laws with reference to the definition of 'prepared opium,' which stated that such opium was that which had been subjected to a certain degree of artificial heat for any purpose whatsoever. No member of the Council, magistrate, judge or member of executive council could possibly say that the opium used for pills and wine had been prepared. It was shown in the petition from dealers in opium pills or wine that they had been dealing for many years without let or hindrance and now they were to be classed as smugglers acting contrary to the law. It was not contrary to the law to sell opium in the way in which the dealers, or an infringement of the opium farmer's privileges. In the case where the farmer proposed a dealer, the magistrate could not possibly say that it was prepared opium the dealer was selling and he dismissed the case. If the high legal opinion behind the opium farmer had thought the magistrate was wrong they would have taken the case to a higher court. The opium farmer had got exactly what he bargained for. The Ordinance would give him new rights, other than what he had tendered for. The petitioners recommended that a commission be appointed if the Government were not satisfied with what the petitioners stated. Now, there had been a kind of secret investigation by the Registrar General.

His Excellency—I hardly think you are entitled to use that term.

Mr. Pollock said the inquiry, as far as the Council was concerned, had been unofficial.

The Attorney General—No.

Mr. Pollock—I do not agree with the Attorney General in this as in many matters.—Mr. Pollock further stated that the Government should hold a commission of inquiry. It could not be said that an inquiry held by a head official was a satisfactory substitute for a commission. Mr. Pollock also referred to the subject of compensation, pointing out that it was an injustice to prevent a man's business without compensating him. Yet the Government proposed to take away these eighty-three rights without giving compensation. The opium farmer did not lose his rights, he found they were not his. The Attorney General—No.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to state that the opium farmer, as showing the weakness of his position offered in return to dole out certain concessions. Later on Mr. Pollock, referring to the official members, said that Government came to the Council meeting with prepared minds.

His Excellency—I object to that.

Mr. Pollock—I will explain. This bill has been here two months.

His Excellency—To meet the convenience of the hon. member.

Mr. Pollock—Well, it was postponed, but I don't think your Excellency is right in saying for my convenience. The official members of this Council are not at liberty to express their private opinions.

The Colonial Secretary—That is irrelevant.

Mr. Pollock—I do not think, Sir, that the correctness of it cannot possibly be denied. Mr. Pollock then suggested that the official and unofficial members should be free to vote in the matters exactly as they liked.

Mr. Gershom Stewart supported the Government and thought it quite fair to protect the opium farmer in his monopoly. If they multiplied the places where opium could be secretly indulged in they would do a bad thing for the Colony. The Government should keep control over habit.

The Attorney General said that he had nothing to withdraw in anything he had previously said. What he had said was that owing to the illicit introduction of opium into the Colony and owing to the faint language in the definition of prepared opium, the opium farmer required the protection which the Ordinance alone could give. That was the long and short of it. He learned and hon. friend (Mr. Pollock) took a narrow view of the matter. Possibly he was unconsciously biased because he was consulted professionally by those who objected to the Ordinance.

His Excellency said the Government had been accused of bringing in the Bill to interfere with the vested interests and thereby doing an injustice to certain traders in the Colony. His Excellency claimed for the Government the absolute right of dealing with a drug like opium in any way it pleased, just as it was the undoubted right of the Government to deal with the sale of alcoholic liquors or the sale of arms in any way it pleased. It could not be denied that, owing to the increase of the arm license, the business of every arms dealer in the Colony had been absolutely closed; and it could not be denied that the Government had not increased the tax with 'malice prepense.' Well, no one said that those men had a right to be compensated for the business that they lost. How had the opium farmer come into the picture? Did those men know that their days were numbered by the opium trade? Then the Government, to control the opium trade, swept away all these licenses, and put the business in the hands of one man. But no one claimed at the time that those persons whose businesses were stopped should be compensated. And in the present case careful investigation showed that these producers who had been dealing in these pills had no real claim for consideration. The sale of the opium pill dealer who had now increased whilst the sale of the opium farmer's opium had decreased. If they believed that the trade was theirs, they had increased because people wished to avoid the opium habit there might be something in their prayer, but His Excellency read extracts from leading Chinese papers which showed that the people bought the pills as a substitute for opium because the price of opium had been raised. His Excellency found that the sale of opium pills in the Colony was about 9,000 bottles per year, large bottles costing twenty-five cents, and small ones about ten cents. These whole trade amounted to between two and three thousand dollars per annum—and this was the enormous and valuable trade with which the Government was accused of interfering. The only point of value that had been raised in opposition was perhaps that with reference to the wholesale dealers in the pills dealing for purposes of export. The retail dealers were trying to get into the monopoly of the farmer. His Excellency did not know whether the Government would be able to arrange anything with the farmer in the matter of licensing those wholesale dealers who had obtained their valuable goods from Canton in bond and allow them to export their goods from the Colony. But he undertook, on behalf of the Government, to do something in the matter, so that no injustice may rest on themselves. (Applause.)

On a division being taken, all members, except Hon. H. E. Pollock, Dr. Ho Kai and Hon. Wei Yui, voted for the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time. The Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held at the conclusion of the Legislative Council. The Colonial Secretary was in the chair, and the following minutes were passed:—

A sum of two hundred dollars (200) in aid of the vote Botanical and Arborescent Department, under other charges, for preliminary experiments in cotton-growing in the New Territories.

A sum of thirty-four thousand seven hundred dollars (\$34,700) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, for readjustment of Kowloon Marine Lots 44-46 and Kowloon Island Lots 837-877, Tai Kok Tsui.

A sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote Botanical and Arborescent Department, Other Charges, for Tree-Planting.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Lordship Sir W. M. Goudwin,
Chief Justice.)
Wednesday, May 18.

A LIGHT CALENDAR.
There were only two cases down on the Calendar for the Court of Criminal Sessions, being one of the smallest calendars for some time. Ng Tsung and Hon Him were charged with (1) conspiracy and (2) perverting the course of law and justice, and Tam Wan was indicted on a charge of setting fire to a dwelling house, persons being therein.

CHARGE OF ARSON.
Tam Wan, charged with arson, was brought up first. The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Mr. John Hastings office) appeared for the defence. The accused pleaded not guilty and the following jury was impanelled:—

Alfredo M. A. R. Pereira, Charles Lee, Isaac Turner, Albert Schmutzorn, Arthur Pearson Goudwin, Edward S. Ford, and S. E. Moses.

The Attorney General said that on the night of April 9, a fire occurred at No. 138 Wellington Street in a four-storied house. The fire was discovered between two and three o'clock in the morning. The house was let out in floors to different tenants, the second floor being occupied by a Chinaman who employed the accused. This man within a month previous to 9th May had effected insurances on his personal and other effects on the second floor to the sum of \$4,000. The last of these insurances was effected only a few days previous to the fire. When the police came to No. 138 they found the second and third floors of the building burning, but the first floor was not alight, so that the fire must have originated either on the second or third floor. The contents of the first and third floors were uninsured and it was very significant that the occupant of the second floor, who had no reason for insuring such heavy insurance had just left for Canton, leaving his servant (the accused) behind. The tenant of the first floor on being awakened by the cries of fire found a fire burning on the stairs between him and the second floor, and he noticed that there were some bundles of fire-wood lying about. He put the fire on the stairs out and then, finding the building was alight above, went to save his property. A widow who was living on the first floor also saw the fire on the stairs. Another man, a neighbour, on going on to the verandah of the second floor, found a pile of paper lanterns burning and also noticed a fire in the sitting room. The facts thus showed that there were three distinct fires all in the region of the second floor, while the flames only subsequently spread to the first and third floors.

Mr. M. W. Slade, for the defence, said that it was an exceedingly serious crime with which the prisoner was charged, and that he regretted to see him put down, but that the jury must be careful to convict the right man. They should only convict on evidence which left no doubt as to the guilt of the perpetrator. The evidence that had been produced had nothing to do with the prisoner. Nothing had been sworn against him. That was not shown in any way that the prisoner had done so; it was more likely that it was his employer. When the prisoner was arrested he gave his version of how the fire started. A man came to the house with some fire crackers and the next day brought in some spirit of wine. That was set fire to the spirit, but he (the prisoner) was not there at the time and the fire actually started.

The jury, after a short retirement returned a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of five to two. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Dysentery.

OR inflammation of the bowels, or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured if Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is available to all medicinal chemists. Get a bottle to-day. It may save a life. For sale by all chemists and medicinal vendors. WAXMAN & LEE, General Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DUST AND DISEASE.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'
Hongkong, May 18, 1904.

Sir,—I commend the enclosed cutting from the Globe to the Sanitary Board and P.W.D., especially the last named, who select the time hour as being most suitable for sweeping Glenelg and Caine Road. This is a most abominable nuisance, but has existed for over 20 years, with very short intervals, when the ratepayer arose in his wrath and insisted in its being stopped. There is no earthly reason why Glenelg should be swept more than once a day, i.e. in the early morning—in Caine Road, which is now one big chair stand from Glenelg to its Caine Road junction with Castle Road, it is the chair coolie who makes the road untidy and they should be made to keep it clean.—Yours etc.

E. W. MITCHELL.
(ENCLOSURE.)
STREET DUST-COLLECTING.

Among sanitary experts, it has come to be generally accepted that street-dust is one of the surest disseminators of disease germs, deadly or otherwise. Assuming the correctness of this opinion, it follows that all possible methods should be adopted to prevent the pulverised refuse from being blown about by high winds; it should be smothered, so to speak, before it takes to flying. Within its own limitations, the street-sweeping has great efficacy for that purpose, but during dry, windy weather, it does not come round strong enough to keep the surface well moistened throughout the day. As we recently pointed out, every dust-cart should be fitted with a hinged cover, to keep the unsavoury contents from being scattered. But there is an intermediate stage which also requires municipal attention. When the portable dust-bins now so largely used are being emptied into the carts, it only needs a strong wind to half-suffocate those who happen to be passing. No blame attaches to the dustmen; it is wholly impossible for them to prevent the air-polluting nuisance, so long as the unwholesome stuff they remove is dry and volatile. But that could easily be remedied by pouring a bucket of water into every portable bin before placing it on the pavement to be emptied. Very little additional trouble would be involved, and no expense whatever. Globe.

THE TIBET MISSION.
Amban's Conciliatory Letter.
Chai, April 25th.—Colonel Young-husband has at length received a reply to the letter he despatched to the Amban from Guru. The reply is, of course, written after the recent fighting.

The Amban says he has finally succeeded in bringing the Dalai Lama to a reasonable frame of mind. He has been provided with necessary transport, and accompanied by a competent Tibetan official will be at Gyantse without fail in three weeks, and will then discuss matters with Colonel Young-husband.

The official who brought the letter states that the common people at Lhasa are perfectly easy in their minds, as they were assured that the Mission meant them no harm, but the officials are much perturbed. There are very few troops, about a thousand or fifteen hundred, between Gyantse and Lhasa.

Colonel Young-husband informs me that the Amban received orders from Pekin to meet him as far back as December, 1902. Hitherto he has made various excuses, the chief being that the Tibetans could not provide the necessary transport.

His last letter is a satisfactory indication of the effect produced at Lhasa by the arrival of the Mission at Gyantse. We said that if the Amban would not come to meet Colonel Young-husband the Mission would go to Gyantse, brushing aside all opposition. Having carried out our purpose, it now remains to be seen whether the negotiations will be successfully concluded here. Much depends on the status and position of the Tibetan officials who accompany the Amban, for they must be persons of sufficient authority to speak in the name of those in power.

It is known that all members of the Council of Four, who have supreme secular authority, are now in prison. It ought to be added that the Amban's letter speaks of our compassion in releasing prisoners and in caring for the wounded as having conferred an incalculable blessing on Tibet.

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LATE TELEGRAMS.
Departure of Lord Curzon.
Simla, April 28.—The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Baring, Major Baker Carr and Mr. Adam, left for Bombay en route for home this morning under the usual salute. A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present to bid good-bye to Lord Curzon, and among these were their Excellencies Lord Amthill, Lord Kitchener, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, the Officers of the Army Head Quarters, and other high officials. His Excellency, who looked affected, moved freely among those present, shaking hands with them. Large crowds of natives were also present around Viceregal Lodge and the railway station. The Guards of Honour were furnished by the Gorkhas and the Simla Volunteers at Viceregal Lodge and the railway station, respectively. Lord Curzon is the second to vacate the Vicerealty at Simla; the first was the late Lord Lytton who made over charge to Lord Ripon here. To more than one friend before entraining at Simla H.E. the Viceroy said:—'I shall hope to see you again in the autumn,' which may be taken as an indication of his absolute intention to return at the end of his holiday.

At Bombay.
Bombay, April 30.—Lord Curzon, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Lord Laming, Sir Archibald Hunter, and the principal officers of the Government, and all the honours due to his rank. Escorted by the Bombay Light Horse and a squadron of Cavalry, he drove to the Secretariat, where he breakfasted with Lord Laming. He left for the Arabie at one o'clock.

Kaiser and the War.
London, April 29th.—The Kaiser, William, at Karlsruhe, replying to an address from the Burgomaster, mentioned that he was completely restored to health. He referred to the great war which led to the unification of Germany, and said he hoped the events now being enacted before their eyes would steel their courage and find Germans united, if it became necessary to interfere in the world policy.

Opening of the World's Fair.
London, May 1.—The St. Louis Exhibition is on an immense scale. The grounds are 1,340 acres in extent. Fifty foreign Governments are represented; nineteen of which have erected national pavilions. The Exhibition is the greatest ever held in the world, and exceeds the Chicago Fair. The opening ceremony, in the presence of the Civil, Military and Naval foreign dignitaries, was most impressive.

Chinese Finance Reform.
London, April 4.—A scheme of financial reform in China has been submitted by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Under the scheme it is proposed to raise a revenue of £1,000,000 by means of a uniform land tax of half-a-crown per acre of cultivated land. The money is to be utilised for providing a standing army of half a million men, and maintaining the fleet and the civil service. The civil service will receive £21,355,500.

FOURTH ROUND.
First round 4.4.5.5.4.4.4.4. = 38
Second round 5.4.5.5.3.4.5.4.6. = 40
Total ... 78
C. W. M.V.

First round 5.5.5.4.4.4.4.4. = 40
Second round 5.4.5.5.4.6.4.6. = 40
Total ... 80

Play was resumed after a brief halt. Both drove a long ball, Forrest pulling his on to the cricket pitch. May pulled his second and was wide of the green, but he laid his third well and might have halved in 4 had he been more careful. As it was, he lost the hole, and was 7 down.

Forrest had a magnificent drive, but May was very short. The latter, however, played a fine mashie shot, and both were on the green with their second. Forrest played the odd, and laid a stymie. Forrest's put was short, and his next shot holed both balls. May 6 down.

May outdrove his opponent, but Forrest played a remarkably fine clock shot, and, like May, was just short of the green. Forrest played to hole and overran. May was short and had to play the odd, and the hole went to Forrest, who was putting much more accurately than May.

May pulled his drive into the rough country going to the fourth hole, whereas Forrest's drive was straight and just off the green. He laid his second almost dead, but took two on the green. Forrest 8 up.

Both were between the hurdle and the green at the short hole. Forrest seemed to give himself too much to do for the third, but he holed a long putt, and won the hole. Forrest, he felt, drew to the Black Rock. May cleared the second hazard, and was laying to the right. Forrest's mashie shot was magnificent, and took him within an easy approach. He just missed getting down in four. May had a short putt for the hole, but missed badly, and Forrest was 10 up with 12 to play.

At the seventh hole, both drove a long ball, and both duffed their second. May getting upon the Racoonstone, while Forrest was on the edge of the first ditch. Both were on the green with their third, but May had a long putt, which overran, and he again failed to negotiate a short putt for the hole. Forrest 11 up.

The next hole decided the match. Both were on the edge of the cricket pitch with their drives. Forrest was short with his second, while May was well up but wide on the right. The hole was halved in 6, and Forrest won the championship for the third time—11 up and 10 to play.

The respective scores for the eight holes were:—

FOURTH ROUND.
First round 4.4.4.4.3.5.5.5. = 34
Second round 5.3.5.5.4.6.6.5. = 39
Total ... 73
Forrest played with a Haskell and May with a Wizard.

Very few people witnessed the final, as the match was over by 3.30.

In the course of the play for the Championship, Forrest offered the second round through Martin scratching, and beat Grist in the next round, 4 up and 2 to play, and then beat Parr in the semi-final by a similar score.

In the first round the Hon. G. Stewart scratched to May, who beat C. G. Baring, 3 up and 1 to play, and then beat Grist in the semi-final 4 up, 2 to play.

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LATE TELEGRAMS.
Departure of Lord Curzon.
Simla, April 28.—The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Baring, Major Baker Carr and Mr. Adam, left for Bombay en route for home this morning under the usual salute. A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present to bid good-bye to Lord Curzon, and among these were their Excellencies Lord Amthill, Lord Kitchener, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, the Officers of the Army Head Quarters, and other high officials. His Excellency, who looked affected, moved freely among those present, shaking hands with them. Large crowds of natives were also present around Viceregal Lodge and the railway station. The Guards of Honour were furnished by the Gorkhas and the Simla Volunteers at Viceregal Lodge and the railway station, respectively. Lord Curzon is the second to vacate the Vicerealty at Simla; the first was the late Lord Lytton who made over charge to Lord Ripon here. To more than one friend before entraining at Simla H.E. the Viceroy said:—'I shall hope to see you again in the autumn,' which may be taken as an indication of his absolute intention to return at the end of his holiday.

At Bombay.
Bombay, April 30.—Lord Curzon, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in Bombay at 4 o'clock this morning. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by Lord Laming, Sir Archibald Hunter, and the principal officers of the Government, and all the honours due to his rank. Escorted by the Bombay Light Horse and a squadron of Cavalry, he drove to the Secretariat, where he breakfasted with Lord Laming. He left for the Arabie at one o'clock.

Kaiser and the War.
London, April 29th.—The Kaiser, William, at Karlsruhe, replying to an address from the Burgomaster, mentioned that he was completely restored to health. He referred to the great war which led to the unification of Germany, and said he hoped the events now being enacted before their eyes would steel their courage and find Germans united, if it became necessary to interfere in the world policy.

Opening of the World's Fair.
London, May 1.—The St. Louis Exhibition is on an immense scale. The grounds are 1,340 acres in extent. Fifty foreign Governments are represented; nineteen of which have erected national pavilions. The Exhibition is the greatest ever held in the world, and exceeds the Chicago Fair. The opening ceremony, in the presence of the Civil, Military and Naval foreign dignitaries, was most impressive.

Chinese Finance Reform.
London, April 4.—A scheme of financial reform in China has been submitted by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Under the scheme it is proposed to raise a revenue of £1,000,000 by means of a uniform land tax of half-a-crown per acre of cultivated land. The money is to be utilised for providing a standing army of half a million men, and maintaining the fleet and the civil service. The civil service will receive £21,355,500.

FOURTH ROUND.
First round 4.4.5.5.4.4.4.4. = 38
Second round 5.4.5.5.3.4.5.4.6. = 40
Total ... 78
C. W. M.V.

First round 5.5.5.4.4.4.4.4. = 40
Second round 5.4.5.5.4.6.4.6. = 40
Total ... 80

Play was resumed after a brief halt. Both drove a long ball, Forrest pulling his on to the cricket pitch. May pulled his second and was wide of the green, but he laid his third well and might have halved in 4 had he been more careful. As it was, he lost the hole, and was 7 down.

Forrest had a magnificent drive, but May was very short. The latter, however, played a fine mashie shot, and both were on the green with their second. Forrest played the odd, and laid a stymie. Forrest's put was short, and his next shot holed both balls. May 6 down.

May outdrove his opponent, but Forrest played a remarkably fine clock shot, and, like May, was just short of the green. Forrest played to hole and overran. May was short and had to play the odd, and the hole went to Forrest, who was putting much more accurately than May.

May pulled his drive into the rough country going to the fourth hole, whereas Forrest's drive was straight and just off the green. He laid his second almost dead, but took two on the green. Forrest 8 up.

Both were between the hurdle and the green at the short hole. Forrest seemed to give himself too much to do for the third, but he holed a long putt, and won the hole. Forrest, he felt, drew to the Black Rock. May cleared the second hazard, and was laying to the right. Forrest's mashie shot was magnificent, and took him within an easy approach. He just missed getting down in four. May had a short putt for the hole, but missed badly, and Forrest was 10 up with 12 to play.

At the seventh hole, both drove a long ball, and both duffed their second. May getting upon the Racoonstone, while Forrest was on the edge of the first ditch. Both were on the green with their third, but May had a long putt, which overran, and he again failed to negotiate a short putt for the hole. Forrest 11 up.

The next hole decided the match. Both were on the edge of the cricket pitch with their drives

Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
YAMA, VIA SHAI, MOJI & KOBE (passing through the INLAND SEA)	Ceylon	About 20th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Commander C. R. LORSDEN	About 20th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Chusan	Noon, 21st May.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SPORE, PANG, CUN, AND PORT SAID	W. B. PALMER, R.N.R.	About 25th May.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, GERMANY, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the ATLANTIC; BLACK SEA and BALTI PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

Sailing at SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

1st May, 1904. Freight & Passengers.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

Sailing at SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

14th June, 1904. Freight

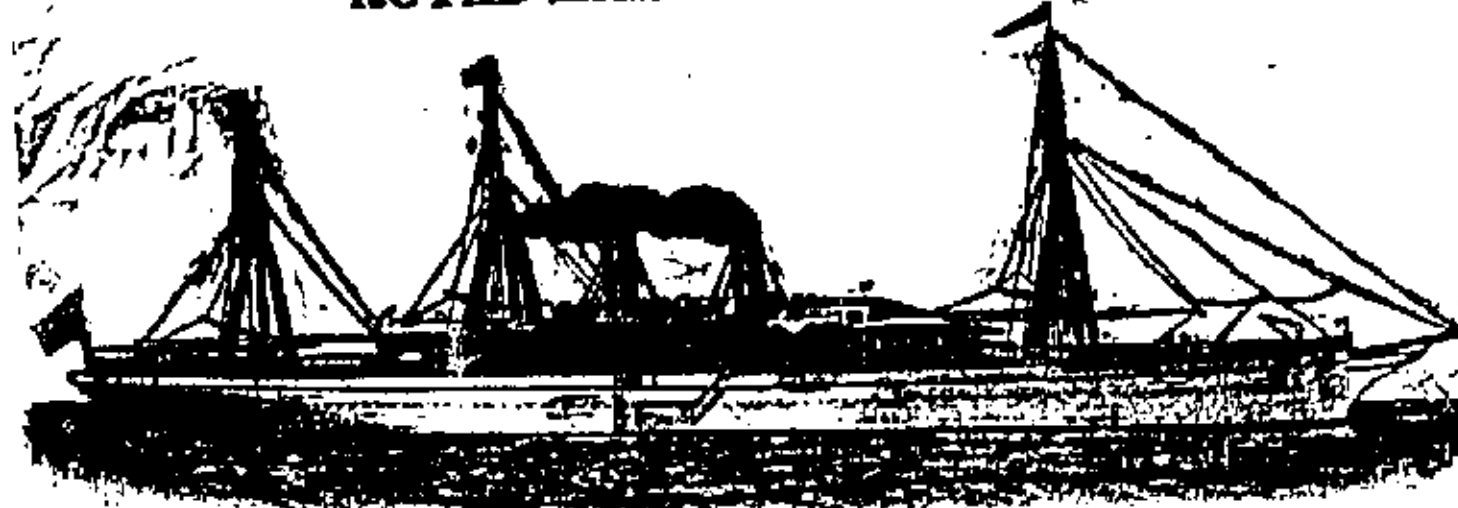
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

Sailing at SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.

1st June, 1904. Freight.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

Queen's Buildings, No. 1.

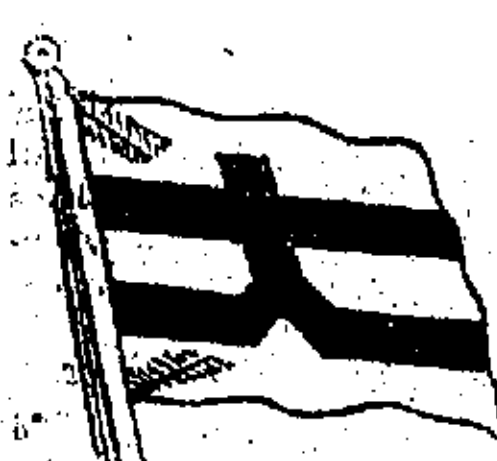
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.
SAFETY—SPEED—FURNISHING
Empress Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.
Sailing 3 to 7 days across the Pacific.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)
R.M.S. TARTAR 4425 Tons.....SATURDAY, May 21, 1904.
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CHINA 6000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, June 1.
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA 6000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, June 22.
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, July 13.
R.M.S. ATHENIAN 3882 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, July 20.Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280, via New York 282.
Intermediate on Steamers, 240, 242.
and 1st Class Rail, 240, 242.

THE magnificent 'EMPERESS' STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
FEDDER STREET.PORTLAND AND ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA; FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
ARAGONIA	5198	SCHULTZ	June 14, 1904.
NUMANTIA	4370		July 14, 1904.
NIOMEDIA	4370	WAGNER	August 14, 1904.
ARABIA	4483	BAKLE	Sept. 14, 1904.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Hongkong, May 2, 1904.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	FRITHJOF	SUNDAY, 22nd May, at 10 a.m.
FOOCHOOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	TRIUMPH	WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 10 a.m.
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	M. STURVE	SUNDAY, 29th May, at 10 a.m.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	TRITOS	WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 10 a.m.

ON account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new Steamers have been requisitioned for Transport Service, and the above-named chartered Steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's Coastal Services. As soon as the state of Affairs permit the Company will resume running with its specially designed new Steamers.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
T. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1904.

Shipping.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL
EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST
AUSTRALIAN, JAVA, AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DARDANUS	21st May.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	YANGTZE	22nd June.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DIOME	2nd June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON & ANTWERP	ALCANTARA	24th June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	7th June.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	TEUKAL	30th June.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	ADAMANTION	1st June.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA N.K.I. KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 30, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN	KANSU	20th May.
SHANGHAI	TAIWAN	21st May.
SHANGHAI	WOSUNG	23rd May.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	2nd June.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.
N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, May 18, 1904.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.—BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID
NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTI PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND
PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	Sailing Dates, 1904.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 25th May.
OLDENBURG	SATURDAY, 4th June.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 8th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 20th July.
PREUSSISCHER KÖNIG	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 31st Aug.
GRISERNAU	WEDNESDAY, 14th Sept.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship
BAYERN, Captain H. FORSTER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES
AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 23rd May, Cargo
and Species will be received on Board until 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th May,
and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 24th
May.Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
£2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess.
Lines can be washed on board.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For further Particulars, apply to
Melchers & Co., Agents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TUGBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMAVIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To Sail
SHAWMUT	9806	W. M. Smith	May 21.
TRENTON	9806	T. W. Garlick	May 28.
LYRA	4417	C. V. Williams	August 4.
SHAWMUT	9806	W. M. Smith	September 1.
TRENTON	9806	T. W. Garlick	October 1.

* Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable Steamers for Manila.
S.S. TRENTON 9806 tons Capt. T. W. Garlick About 8th June.
S.S. SHAWMUT 9806 tons Capt. W. M. Smith About 18th August.GREAT FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
OUTRINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.The Twin-screw a.s. Shawmut and Trenton have just been fitted with very superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels
permits them to sail at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laun-
dry. Cargo carried in cold storage.
PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, Apply to

Dodwell & Co. Limited.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, May 14, 1904.

Shipping.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steam-
ers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon suitcases,
—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon's and
Stewardsess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrange-
ments for comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captains	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila, Cebu and Iloilo.	May 20, at 4 p.m.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	May 28, at 10 a.m.
PERLA	1980	A. H. Notley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, May 18, 1904.

M. S. DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship
M. S. DOLLAR,
Captain Gow, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 14, 1904.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOOW.

THE Company's Steamship
HAI CHING,
Captain Horning, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th
Inst., at 11 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION
LLOYD'S STEAM COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME and TRIESTE Direct, Calling at
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and
PORT SAID.(Taking cargo at through rates to the
BRASIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA,
BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VERDE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).THE Company's Steamship
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,
Captain RASSEY, will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 20th Inst., p.m.
For information as to Passage & Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Building.

Hongkong, May 2, 1904.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELPHI, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
EASTERN,
Captain ELLIS, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 4th
June, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially
fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrig-
erating Chamber, which ensures the supply
of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the
voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardsess and a duly qualified Sur-
geon are carried.
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort
of passengers the steamers of the Company
have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

'BEN' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND
ANTWERP.THE Steamship
BENMOHR,
Captain WASSER, will be despatched as
above on or about SATURDAY, the
11th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

AUSTRIAN NAVIGATION
LLOYD'S STEAM COMPANY.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.
THE Company's Steamship
VINDOBONA,
Captain CONN, will leave for the above
places on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
R.S. ISSA,
will be despatched for the above Port on
THURSDAY, the 26th May.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 24, 1904.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER TIENSIN.

FROM DOMBAY AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and
KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWNS COMPANY'S
GODOWNS at Kowloon where each Consign-
ment will be sorted out Mark by MARK, and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst.,
at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me
in any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees, and the Company's representative
at an appointed hour. All Claims must be
presented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No Claims will be ad-
mitted after the Goods have left the
Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904.

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Co.'s Steamship Pandua, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their Goods will be delivered from
alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remain-
ing on board after 6 p.m., FRIDAY, the
18th instant, will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into Godowns at East
Point.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1904.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
SACHSEN,
OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-
formed that their Goods, with the ex-
ception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables,
are being landed and stored at their risk into
the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOE-
LOON WHARF and GODOWNS COMPANY, LTD.,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 11
a.m. today.No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 18th Inst.
will be subject to rent.All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the
18th Inst., at 9.30 a.m.All Claims must reach us before the 23rd
Inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1904.

Intimations.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE new Twin Screw Steel Steamers
KWONG CHOW,
1,300 tons.....Captain J. F. MARTIN.
1,238 tons.....Captain H. W. WALKER.
Leave HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30
Every Evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave CANTON for HONGKONG about
5 o'clock Every Evening (Sunday ex-
cepted).These fine new Steamers have unex-
celled accommodation for First Class
Passengers and are lit throughout by
Electricity.
Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4.00.
Meals 1.00 each.
The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHU ON S.S. CO., LTD.YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, February 18, 1904.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of
condensed commercial matter, en-
ables enterprising traders throughout the
Empire to keep in close touch with the
trade of the Motherland. Besides being
a complete commercial guide to London
and its Suburbs, the London Directory
contains lists of—EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign markets they supply.STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they
call, and indicating the approximate
sailings.PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers,
Merchants, etc., in the principal provin-
cial towns and industrial centres of the United
Kingdom.A copy of the 1904 edition will be
forwarded freight paid on receipt of Post
Office Order for £1.
The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

England.

Joseph Gillott's

PENS

The Highest Quality of Pens
Manufactured in England.The only Award of Honor
at the London Exhibition of 1883.The only Award of Honor
at the London Exhibition of 1883.

